(55.7, 52.2 and 19.1% each). Age was negatively associated with polyconsumption, adjusted OR=0.94 (0.90–0.98) and history of physically abused and friend with drug problems were identified as risk factors, 2.12 (1.15–3.9) and 2.38 (1.29–4.42), respectively. Neither education, marital and employment status, sexual abuse history, legal or medical problems, drug user partner or relative, nor depression were associated.

**Conclusion** Polyconsumption risk factors must be addressed to potentially improve the outcome of rehabilitation programs.

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### P1-386 INVESTIGATION OF UNEXPLAINED SPORADIC DEATHS IN AJAH-ILAJE COMMUNITY: LAGOS, JULY 2008

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**Introduction** Following a community report of unexplained sporadic deaths in immigrants of a particular Nationality X in Ajah- Ilaje Community, an investigation was conducted to determine the extent and cause.

**Methods** Descriptive study and laboratory analyses were done. Caregivers interviewed and hospital records reviewed. Community search and tracing was conducted. A suspect was defined as any person with Abdominal pains and vomiting resulting in death within 72 h of symptoms onset, with any of the following: impaired vision, breathlessness, spasm, foaming in the mouth, coma. Samples of suspected alcoholic gins were collected and tested for potential contaminants.

**Results** Between 3rd and 23rd July 2008, 21 deaths were reported to have occurred among persons of Nationality X. However, only 16 were identified. Mean age was 48 years (range 27–65). Of these, 14 victims had clinical history documented; the major symptoms were Abdominal pains (11, 79%), Vomiting (6, 43%), Impaired vision (4, 36%). All 16 (100%) identified cases had consumed alcohol prior to their illness and all (100%) died. Laboratory analyses of the illicit (local) gin consumed by the victims showed presence of a number of harmful chemicals including Chloroform, 1,1,1 Trichloroethane, Cyclohexanol, Arsenous acid, Pentanol and 1,2,2 Trichloro- 1,1, Difluoro ethane.

**Conclusion** The source of outbreak was local illicit gin contaminated with varying concentrations of toxic agents. The outbreak was interrupted by confiscation and destruction of sources, closure of sales outlets and mass enlightenment campaigns to dissuade consumption. Indiscriminate preparation and sale of illicit gins must be disallowed.

### P1-387 TIME SERIES ANALYSIS PERFORMED ON NEPHROPATHIA EPIDEMICA IN BELGIUM

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**Introduction** Nephropathia epidemica is a Rodent-borne disease. Changing climate has been suggested as a triggering factor of recently observed epidemiological peaks in reported (NE). We aimed at investigating whether there is a connection between the temporal pattern in NE occurrence in Belgium and specific trends in remotely sensed phaeology parameters of broad-leaved forests together with the oak and beech seed categories and the North Atlantic Oscillation (NAO).

**Methodology** The NE cases are higher in summer time than in winter time and it has a clear seasonal component. In order to the two environmental variables to quantify the dynamics of NE cases we used a dynamic harmonic Regression (DHR) model of the time series of monthly NE cases from 1996 to 2008. The selected variables were then used in a next step as inputs in multiple-inputs single-output (MISO) transfer function model to describe the NE dynamics as a function of climate and vegetation dynamics.

**Results** Based on the seasonal and cyclic component of NE the NAO index and oak and beech seed production categories were selected as an inputs for the MISO model. The MISO model was built to describe the incidence of NE cases from 2005 to 2008 (R2 of 0.89). **Conclusion** The results of the present study support defining the significant environmental factors explaining the spread and dynamics of the disease. In this way, a first step is made towards a tool that allows monitoring and predicting the NE cases.